

v. 5, no. 1
Jan 11, 1952

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Austria

AUSTRIAN INFORMATION

*Published by the Information Department of
THE AUSTRIAN CONSULATE GENERAL*

509 FIFTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 17, N. Y. • TELEPHONE: MURRAY HILL 7-4766

VOL. V. NO. 1

January 11, 1952

MEETING OF AUSTRIAN STATE TREATY CONFERENCE PLANNED FOR JANUARY 21, 1952. In his capacity as chairman by rotation of the Big Four Deputies' Conference for the Austrian State Treaty, Samuel Reber, the U.S. representative on the conference, has suggested to his three colleagues that the negotiations for the completion of the Treaty be resumed in London on January 21, 1952. The meeting proposed for January 21, 1952, would be the Deputies' 259th.

SIX YEARS OF SUCCESSFUL COALITION GOVERNMENT IN AUSTRIA. On December 20, 1951, the present Austrian Federal Government embarked on its seventh year of existence as a coalition administration. On this occasion, an unusual one for Europe's unsettled political conditions, Vice Chancellor Adolf Schaerf, who is also Chairman of the Austrian Socialist Party, made a speech at the meeting of the Council of Ministers on December 18, 1951; in it he recalled the assumption of office six years ago of the present Austrian Federal Administration which was formed after free national elections had been held throughout the country. "This assumption of office," Dr. Schaerf said, "ushered in six years of beneficial collaboration between both parties, and if we think back to the special circumstances of the first (Cabinet) meeting, we can grasp the full extent of all the changes that have taken place since then. Two thirds of the members of the present administration have been in the Federal Government for these past six years without interruption, an occurrence unique in the Europe of today, one just as unique as the collaboration of both parties, which, although separated by opposing political conceptions, are induced to work together by their common longing for peace and their desire to see their country prosper after the experience of a war and occupation." After Vice Chancellor Schaerf had congratulated Chancellor Figl on the government's seventh anniversary, Foreign Minister Gruber thanked Dr. Schaerf for his words and congratulated him on behalf of the Aus-

trian People's Party, expressing the hope that the two parties would continue to work together successfully.

On December 20, President Koerner paid a formal visit to the Federal Chancellery and made the following statement in the presence of the Chancellor and Vice Chancellor: "If today we can say without presumption and self-righteousness that we have come a long way on the difficult and trying road of progress, we owe it not only to the ability, patience and readiness of sacrifice of our people but also to the stability of our government." On the same day, Chancellor Figl and Vice Chancellor Schaerf broadcast to the Austrian people over the Ravag Radio Station.

AUSTRIA HAS PAID 6.5 BILLION IN OCCUPATION COSTS TO DATE. In reply to a question from the benches during a session of the Austrian Nationalrat in mid-December 1951, in which one of the parliamentary deputies inquired as to the Government's position toward the Allied demand for the payment of higher occupation costs, Austrian Minister of Finance Dr. Margaretha stated that it was "in the national interest" that this question receive "an immediate and exhaustive reply". He said: "Although she has been recongized by the Allies as a liberated country, Austria since 1945 has had to pay large sums in occupation costs. The assessments imposed by the Allied Council up to 1951 have totalled 4,853.5 million schillings. In addition to this tremendous sum, Austria has also been saddled with the costs for redeeming the military schillings the Allies placed into circulation, to the tune of another 1,163 million schillings. Moreover, above and beyond the assessments stipulated by the Allied Council, Austria has also had to pay 329.7 million schillings in unrestituted civilian occupation costs, of which 214.5 million alone went to the Soviet element. The only advantage that has so far resulted from the payment obligations imposed upon Austria by the Allied Council was the assurance that the individual occupation powers could not make any separate demands for additional or retroactive payments. The recent increase of assessments from 140,000,000 to 151,000,000 schillings therefore represents for Austria a very unpleasant reopening of the question which has been adopted without the approval of the Austrian Federal Government. The motivation that this increase became necessary because of the wage-and-price raise is not a sound one. Firstly, the rising wage-and-price development was already taken into account when this year's assessment was

IN THIS ISSUE:

AUSTRIAN TRADE BULLETIN

On page 8

Published by the
Austrian Trade Delegate

raised by 15,000,000 schillings as compared to the previous year, and, secondly, the expenditures of the occupation powers showed, four months after the assessment figure had been set, that the latter did not adhere to the expenditure limits they themselves had established. The increase of the 1951 assessment is an arbitrary action which imposes upon Austria a burden for which there is no moral justification. The occupation costs for 1952 have not yet been determined. The Federal Government will try to have its point of view accepted, namely, that Austria should not have to pay any occupation costs at all. If, however, such occupation costs must be paid by her then these should in any case be lower than those established by the Allied Council for 1951. In view of this position on the part of the Austrian Government, I see no reason to plan for higher occupation costs in the 1952 budget. But should an attempt be made next year (1952) to impose higher payments upon us, then the Austrian Government will have to appeal to world public opinion and solemnly protest such action. In addition to the billions which must be paid for occupation costs, there is also the quantitatively indeterminable loss incurred by the Austrian State and economy as a result of the non-payment or underpayment of obligations on the part of the (Russian-controlled—Ed.) USIA enterprises, which, as is well known, do not submit to Austrian jurisdiction and are guilty of tax evasion. A USIA-administered electric bulb plant, for example, has in the last few years failed to pay 14,000,000 schillings in electric appliance taxes. The following losses, which likewise cannot be quantitatively ascertained exactly, should also be mentioned: the deprivation of a predominant part of the country's oil output, and, to add insult to injury, the fact that this oil of which Austria is being deprived has had to be transported by the Federal Railways without any compensation; the blocking of Danube shipping; the violation of Austrian customs provisions and numerous other measures. These damages and the impotence of the Government against the constant interference of the occupation authorities with Austria's economic life and her administration of justice complete the list of factors which undermine the confidence of the Austrian people in their State and currency, and which represent the main obstacle to the recovery of Austria's national economy."

AUSTRIAN MINISTER SENDS MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY FOR ILLINOIS MINE DISASTER VICTIMS. On the occasion of the recent mine disaster in Illinois, Minister of Social Welfare Maisel, who is also the Secretary of the Austrian Mine Workers' Union, sent telegrams to U.S. High Commissioner Walter J. Donnelly and to the United Mine Workers, in which he expressed Austria's deepfelt sympathy for the victims of the disaster.

AUSTRIA CONTRIBUTES \$23,408 TO CHILDREN'S FUND. At the beginning of December 1951 an Austrian Government contribution of 500,000 Austrian schillings

(equivalent of \$23,408) to the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund was announced by UNICEF officials, as the Fund prepared to observe its fifth anniversary. It was the 32nd governmental contribution announced in 1951. The Austrian contribution is to be used to buy Austrian products which will be distributed in other countries in which UNICEF is giving aid. Over the past four years, the Austrian contributions have consisted mainly of grants to cover transit costs of Fund supplies passing through Austria to adjacent countries. These earlier contributions totalled the equivalent of \$53,000.

AUSTRIA RATIFIES INTERNATIONAL LABOR AGREEMENTS. Austria recently notified the International Labor Office that it has ratified three more international labor agreements. These deal with labor clauses in Government contracts, the safeguarding of wages, and the implementation of the freedom of association and the right of collective bargaining. Of the hundred international labor agreements in existence Austria has so far ratified twenty-six.

UPWARD TREND OF AUSTRIAN PRICES PASSED ITS PEAK. The Austrian Institute for Economic Research recently reported that, under the influence of an intensified economic policy, Austria's economy is now on the way to establishing stable currency conditions. In this connection, the institute mentions the recent campaign to lower prices, the agreement on credit restrictions, and the raising of the interest rate to 5% — measures all of which are designed to strengthen the economy against inflation. Since the world market is practically no longer exerting any disturbing effects, the Institute believes that conditions are favorable to a peaceful and steady development of the wage-price situation. In October 1951, so the report says, the increase in prices passed its peak. The 1.3% rise in the country's wholesale price index is believed to be primarily the result of seasonal trends and the 2% increase in the cost-of-living index is mainly attributed to the wage increases recently granted, but these have already been offset by a rise in rents. If the latter is excluded the index dropped by 0.4% and the retail price index by 0.5%. In September 1951 the production index was 171.4% (based on the 1937 standard taken as 100%), or 3.4% higher than in August. The Institute's report then drew attention to the critical development in the foreign trade picture; in October the value of foreign trade fell to 825.2 million schillings, a drop of 34.3 million as compared to the previous month. On the basis of the current volume of approved foreign trade transactions, the Institute doubted that the monthly export goal of one billion schillings would be reached in November and December.

REVOLUTIONARY STEEL REFINING PROCESS DISCOVERED IN AUSTRIA — PURE OXYGEN USED. Within the framework of a meeting of representatives from Austria's ironworks, held in Leoben early in December 1951, Austrian steel specialists revealed the revolutionary

The editors of the AUSTRIAN INFORMATION bulletin take this opportunity to extend to all readers their very best wishes for 1952 and to thank them for their continued interest in this publication. No effort will be spared to present in its pages a comprehensive and factual account of political, economic and cultural conditions and events in Austria. Comments and suggestions are as always welcome.

results achieved in the field of steel refining by the use of pure oxygen. The lectures were also attended by numerous representatives from Western European ironworks.

Many years of research, it was reported, have finally led to the development of a *completely new steel production process* at the steel mills of the United Austrian Iron and Steel Works in Linz and at the Donawitz steel mill of the Oesterreichisch-Alpine Montangesellschaft. The new process, which has been perfected *to the point of industrial application*, is based on the use of technically pure oxygen. Both in Linz and in Donawitz, steel mills are now being built which will use the new process on a mass production basis and which are expected to reach a preliminary annual capacity of some 350,000 tons. The new plants will presumably begin operation in 1952.

The protracted research, which has now been so successfully completed, was based on ideas and principles first evolved by Professor Robert Durrer back in 1937 and 1938.

At both of the experimental research stations many 100-charge samples of the most varied grades of steel were subjected to blasting in converter-like containers with a charge capacity of 2, 5 and 15 tons. The grades thus obtained were then thoroughly examined to determine as extensively as possible their various possibilities of application.

The newly developed process makes it possible to obtain steel from pig iron which could not hitherto be blown in either a Bessemer or a Thomas converter, without having to resort to a Siemens-Martin furnace. This conversion of the pig iron to steel is now achieved by blasting the bath surface with technically pure oxygen.

The steel produced by this new process is not only fully comparable in quality to Siemens-Martin steel, but is even considerably superior to it for various uses.

The new process, therefore, makes it possible to convert pig iron which could not hitherto be blasted, to high-grade steel. Steel mills using this process require half the investment cost of Siemens-Martin steelworks of comparable capacity. Producer coal, which is often difficult to obtain, is not required in the production of steel according to the new process. Only electric current is used for the production of the oxygen.

The favorable heat balance resulting from the use of pure oxygen makes it possible to utilize the entire circulating scrap and where there is a scrap shortage the conversion can even be accomplished with very small addi-

tions of scrap. Steel with a very low phosphorus and sulfur content can be obtained by means of the new process. Thanks to the latter, the nitrogen content is extremely low—something like 0.005%. The manganese content, however, can be kept at a rather high level. The high degree of purity and homogeneity of the steel produced by this process is one of its most desirable characteristics, especially for killed machine steel subjected to heat treatment. The greater resistance to fracture and the higher breaking strength of this steel in the standardized and hard-rolled state is of considerable value in construction welding, as well as in the production of products which are intended to be subjected to great impact and considerable strain and stress at low temperatures. Moreover, the greater resistance to ageing of the steel produced according to the new Austrian process recommends it for the construction of boiler plates and rivets. Its better malleability and workability in the cold makes its use highly indicated in the production of high-grade small-gage wire and of sheet metal for deep drawing.

A century ago, the discovery of the Bessemer process gave the steel industry of that day a tremendous impetus. The Thomas process, in turn, opened large-scale prospects to the smelting industry which could now use the extensive ore deposits available in Europe. The *process for the production of steel by refining with pure oxygen*, which has now been discovered and developed to the point where it can be applied on an industrial scale, will undoubtedly be called upon, in the long run, to replace the Siemens-Martin process in some countries, since it is not only just as good as the latter from an economic point of view, but also makes it possible to produce a type of product which, in some respects, is even superior to Siemens-Martin steel.

HIGHER FOUNDRY OUTPUT. Austria's monthly output of grey cast-iron passed the 12,000-ton mark in September 1951. Production at Austrian foundries has shown a steady increase since the end of the war. Monthly averages of grey cast-iron output are given in the table below (in metric tons):

3,700 in 1947
6,676 in 1948
8,088 in 1949
9,443 in 1950

In 1951, the monthly averages were as follows (metric tons):

1st Quarter:	2nd Quarter:	3rd Quarter:
10,494;	10,900,	11,730.

AUSTRIAN COAL MINES INCREASE OUTPUT. Austria's coal production continued to increase during the 3rd quarter of 1951. The average monthly output of about 300,000 tons exceeded by some 25,000 tons the average monthly rate achieved during the 2nd quarter. The greater output is partly the result of increased productivity. The per capita rate of production per working shift rose from 1284 kgs. in July 1951 to 1354 kgs. in September.

NEW CARBON ENRICHMENT PROCESS FOR GRAPHITE DISCOVERED. Prof. Nagler, Director of the Austrian Technical Museum in Vienna, recently developed a new process for increasing the carbon content of Austrian graphite in order to make the latter suitable for the production of lead pencils. The process has been patented, and an Austrian company, which has shown an interest in it is planning to apply it in a new graphite mill in the course of 1952.

AUSTRIA IS SEVENTH LARGEST PRODUCER OF STAPLE FIBER. In the first six months of 1951, Austria was the seventh largest producer of staple fiber in the world.

World Staple Fiber Output
(per 1,000 metric tons)

	1st Quarter		Increase
	1951	1950	in %
United States	74.8	68.5	9.2
Western Germany	60.3	55.9	7.7
Japan	54.4	28.2	93.2
Great Britain	36.7	39.2	6.4
Italy	34.2	20.1	69.9
France	25.5	18.4	38.3
Austria	19.9	13.8	44.2
Belgium	8.6	5.4	58.7

SUGAR PRODUCTION IN AUSTRIA. According to preliminary figures, the 1951 beet harvest is expected to yield about 1.1 million metric tons of sugar, or 0.25 million tons more than in 1950. On that basis, the output of refined sugar should amount to between 145,000 and 150,000 tons. This would mean that with an estimated consumption of 169,000 tons during 1951-52, 86 to 89% of the country's requirements could be met from home-grown beets.

The output of refined sugar from home-grown beets amounted to

22,800 metric tons in 1946-47
36,400 metric tons in 1947-48
47,100 metric tons in 1948-49
60,500 metric tons in 1949-50
103,300 metric tons in 1950-51

Per capita sugar consumption has gone up from an average of 51 lb. 2 oz. before the war to 53 lb. 15 oz. in recent years. This higher figure is attributed to an increased consumption of sweets since the end of the war.

NEW PUBLICATION OF INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN ENGINEERING HISTORY. The Institute for Research in Engineering History in Vienna publishes "Blaetter fuer Technikgeschichte", a magazine devoted to Austria's contributions to the development of engineering techniques. This irregularly published magazine contains biographies of Austria's scientists and engineers, such as Auer von Welsbach, Negrelli, Wemdl and others; articles on outstanding research work being carried out in the industrial

and university laboratories in Austria, and complete descriptions of Austria's leading industrial enterprises, such as the world famous Metallwerk Plansee in the Tyrol. "Blaetter fuer Technikgeschichte" are edited by Dr. I. Nagler, Director of "Technisches Museum fuer Industrie und Gewerbe" in Vienna (Mariahilferstrasse 212), and may be obtained for a nominal fee.

INCREASING ACTIVITY AT LINZ DANUBE PORT.

Transshipments at the Danube river port of Linz, Upper Austria (U.S. Zone), which first started after the war in July, 1950 and reached a volume of 20,356 tons during that year, passed the 100,000-ton mark during the first ten months of 1951. Details are given in the table below.

Volume (in metric tons)

Unloading from barges	85,083
Loading on barges	16,843
Transshipments	3,975
Total:	105,901

Breakdown of Cargo (in metric tons)

UNLOADING	
Grain	27,871
Wood pulp	20,106
Coal	32,986
Limestone	3,101
Pyrites	912
Other cargo	107
Total:	85,083

Origin of cargo: 64,065 tons from up-stream (USA, and Germany) and 21,018 tons from down-stream (Yugoslavia: wood pulp and pyrites).

LOADING

Pig iron	7,818
Machinery and ironware	87
Salt	6,123
Glass	922
Sheet iron	768
Cut lumber	852
Pitwood	273
Total:	16,843

INCREASED POPULARITY OF GLIDING IN AUSTRIA.

Thanks to the country's particularly favorable topographical conditions, gliding has been increasing in popularity as a sport in Austria since its authorization by the Allies in the summer of 1951. During the summer of 1951, 179 glider pilots were trained at 18 glider bases. A number of foreign tourists have undergone training at such places in the Alpine regions and have taken out official glider-pilot licences. Plans are being made to set up a public glider-training center at Zell am See, Tyrol (French Zone), in 1952.

CIVIL AVIATION IN AUSTRIA. All civilian airfields in the Austrian Provinces have been integrated into international air routes during the summer of 1951. The following international air lines are at present serving Austrian airports. (Under the terms of the Allied Control Agreement, Austria is not allowed to operate civilian air lines of her own.):

Airport:	Company:
VIENNA — Schwechat	EL-AL (Israeli Airlines) AIR FRANCE BEA (British European Airways) SAS (Scandinavian Airlines System) KLM (Royal Dutch Airlines) ALI FLOTTE RIUNITO (Italian Airlines)
VIENNA — Tulln	PAA (Pan American World Airways)
BAD VOESLAU, Lower Austria	CSA (Czechoslovak Airlines)
LINZ-Hoersching, Upper Austria	SWISSAIR (Swiss Airlines) YAT (Yugoslav Airlines) KLM (Royal Dutch Airlines)
GRAZ — Thaler- hof, Styria	YAT (Yugoslav Airlines)
SALZBURG — Maxglan	SABENA (Belgian Airlines) SWISSAIR (Swiss Airlines)
INNSBRUCK, Tyrol	SWISSAIR (Swiss Airlines) KLM (Royal Dutch Airlines) Morton Air Services Ltd. (British charter line)

1952 WORLD CONGRESS OF ANTHROPOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY TO BE HELD IN VIENNA. The Fourth International Congress of Anthropology and Ethnology will be held in Vienna in 1952 from September 1 to 8. The world gathering promises to be one of the leading scientific events of the year. By the beginning of December 1951 notifications of attendance had already been received from more than 900 prospective participants in 53 countries throughout the world, 600 of them from European countries, 130 from ten American nations, a considerable number from ten African states and 9 from Asiatic countries, Australia and New Zealand. In Austria itself, 114 scientists announced their expected attendance at the Congress, at which a large number of papers are scheduled to be read. These will be delivered at symposia covering the following subjects: (1) Morphological Anthropology; (2) Physiological Anthropology; (3) General Ethnology; (4) Sociology and Demography; (5) Psychology, Art and Music; (6) Theology and Mythology; (7) Intercontinental Cultural Relations; (8) Regional Ethnology; (9) Applied Ethnology; (10) Linguistics and Phonetics; (11) Prehistoric Science and Paleontology; (12) Folklore; and (13) Problems of Animal Breeding and the Promotion of Plant Cultivation. In view

of the fact that the preparatory work of the Congress was begun only three months ago and further notifications of attendance and presentation of papers are continuing to be received at the Secretariat of the Austrian "Institut fuer Voelkerkunde" (Institute of Ethnology), Neue Hofburg, Vienna, it is expected that the number of participants and papers will be even greater than can be determined at the present time.

AUSTRIAN ARCHITECTS WIN FIRST PRIZE IN COMPETITION FOR DESIGN OF BERLIN UNIVERSITY. In a recent competition for the best architectural plan for an academic building to house the Free University of Berlin, the first prize was awarded to the joint design submitted by the two Austrian architects Sobotka and Mueller. The Austrian entry was one of twenty-six submitted. The total cost of the new university building has been estimated at 4,500,000 West German marks.

READERS ARE INVITED TO REPRINT OR QUOTE ANY MATERIAL FROM AUSTRIAN INFORMATION

SCULPTOR FRITZ WOTRUBA APPOINTED AUSTRIAN UNESCO DELEGATE. Professor Fritz Wotruba, the internationally known Austrian sculptor, was recently invited by UNESCO to act as Austria's representative at the international conference of artists and writers which is being held in Paris. Present plans call for the organization of a general conference on the freedom of the artist, and for a study of how UNESCO could contribute to the solution of this problem. The general conference will presumably be held at the next Venice Biennial Festival.

NOVELS WITH AUSTRIAN THEMES. The novel "Sieg der Verfehten" (Victory of the Outcasts) by the Viennese writer Friedrich Lorenz (born 1898), which deals with the life of the Austrian biologist Paul Kammerer, who was allegedly driven to commit suicide 25 years ago because of persecution at the hands of his scientific opponents, will be published early this year. Lorenz has repeatedly dealt with similar themes, as was the case in two of his recent novels, "Die Entdeckung des Lebens" (The Discovery of Life; 1949) and "Zwillinge aus einem Ei" (Twins from one Egg; 1950). "Zwischenfall in Wien" (Incident in Vienna) is the title of a novel by Karl Bednarik the theme of which revolves around the Vienna of 1950. (Publishers Heliopolis-Verlag, Tuebingen). Bednarik is a young Viennese artist, heretofore mainly known for his original drawings. The latest novel by the well-known Viennese novelist and dramatist Juliane Kay, "Kein Tag kommt zurueck" (No Day Returns), now appearing in serial form in a number of newspapers in Vienna, Frankfurt on Main and Zuerich, has recently been published as a book (Luckmann Verlag, Vienna).

NEW AUSTRIAN FILMS. The Vindobona Film Company recently completed the comedy thriller "Der blaue Stern des Suedens" (The Blue Star of the South), which had its first run in Vienna and Munich at the end of 1951. The film, which features the Viennese actress Gretl Schoerg in the lead, was directed by Wolfgang Liebeneiner. Friedrich Torberg, the well-known Vienna writer, has just completed the screen play for a new film tentatively entitled "Dem Himmel gegeben", which will be produced by the Helios Film Company. This picture, which is based on the novel "Turris eburnea" by Rudolfo Fonseca, is going into production in Vienna this January under the direction of Gustav Ucicky. The Dillenz Film Company of Vienna will, also early this year, begin shooting the first scenes of the picture, "Die Magd von St. Raphael" (The Maid of St. Raphael), which is to be directed by the famous Viennese actor Hans Jaray. Together with the Viennese writer Franz Tassie, Jaray authored the screen play for this picture, which will be filmed in Gevacolor. In 1952, the same producer will also make a color film of Ferdinand Raimund's famous popular play "Der Verschwenner" (The Spendthrift). At the end of November 1951, the mountain film "Nacht am Mont Blanc", starring the Austrian world ski champion Dagmar Rom, had its premiere in Innsbruck.

FILM CONGRESS IN VIENNA. In February 1952 the congress of the Center for medical and surgical films will be held in Vienna with the participation of many leading physicians from abroad. The last meeting of the Center took place in Geneva in 1950.

DOCUMENTARY FILM ABOUT THE ORDER OF THE BROTHERS OF CHARITY. A documentary film illustrating the origin and present activities of the order of the Brothers of Charity, whose work is being carried out in 29 countries, is now being made in Vienna by Alfred Lehner, who previously produced two other religious films, "Das grosse Geheimnis" (The Great Secret) and "Te Deum."

MOTION-PICTURE DISTRIBUTION IN AUSTRIA. A total of 204 feature films were exhibited in Austria during the first half of 1951. Of this total, 92, or about 45%, were United States films, 42 came from Western Germany, 20 were British, 12 French, 8 Austrian, 6 were from Eastern Germany, 6 from the USSR, 4 were joint productions of Austria and Western Germany, 4 were Italian, 3 Swiss, and the remaining 7 films came from Sweden, Spain, Hungary, and China. Approximately 70% of all United States films shown in Austria were dubbed and only 30% were exhibited in their original language version. Early in 1951 there were in Austria 1,040 motion-picture theaters, of which 1,023 were in operation, 12 were closed temporarily, 2 were given over entirely to the occupation forces, and 4 were for the exhibition of 16-mm. films. Vienna had 219 theaters in operation. Total seating capacity was approximately 292,800.

NETHERLANDS ROYAL FAMILY SPENDS CHRISTMAS IN AUSTRIA. On December 27, 1951, the Dutch royal family arrived in St. Anton-am-Arlberg, in Austria, for a brief Christmas vacation. Last year, too, members of the royal family spent a few days in the Arlberg area.

FROM SLEIGH LIFT TO SKI LIFT CIRCUIT. Today Austria has more than thirty cable and mountain railroads as well as some 130 ski lifts. There is no Austrian winter-sport center of any significance where visitors do not find one or more of these convenient means of transportation. In but a few years, a simple sleigh lift or towline has developed into a sort of modern "ski circuit" — an interconnected system of several ski lifts often combined with a cableway. The cableway and ski lift system of the famous Tyrolian winter-sport resort of Kitzbuehel — known for short as the "Kitzbuehel Ski Circuit" — is the most extensive of these systems to date. It consists of one cable railroad, five lifts, one of which is equipped with night illumination, and two small cableways; these cover so extensive an area that it would literally take weeks to go through all the travel variations. The other leading winter-sport resorts of Austria are also on the way to expanding their single lifts into an integrated system of mountain transportation. In Vorarlberg, the localities of St. Anton, Stuben, Zuers, Lech and Oberlech already have nine ski lifts, one cable railroad and one gondola-car line. With further expansion — and a new cableway is now being constructed between St. Christoph and the Galzighauptgipfel — the entire Arlberg will likewise be covered by an interconnected ski lift system, which will represent a ski circuit of tremendous range and unequalled diversity.

FRANZ SALMHOFFER COMPOSES NEW WORK. Franz Salmhofer, the Austrian composer and manager of the Vienna State Opera, has written a new work "Sternenmusik" (Music of the Stars) which received its first performance over the Vienna Radio in December. Particularly novel effects were achieved by the use of the "Heliophon", an electrical instrument built by W. Hellberger, a Viennese inventor.

SECOND ANNUAL TOUR OF EUROPE TO INCLUDE SALZBURG FESTIVAL. The Institute of Intercontinental Studies in New York announces that the second annual tour of Europe under its auspices will be under the personal leadership of Dr. Eric Mann, with Dr. Spaeth as musical mentor. It is scheduled to leave New York on July 17, 1952. Among the cities to be visited will be the festival city of Salzburg where the group will attend a number of the outstanding musical events. Dr. Mann will give a series of talks dealing with the political and historic development of Salzburg, and Dr. Spaeth will discuss the significance of the music to be heard. Last year's tour under the same leadership was such an outstanding success that registration for this year's tour is already heavy.

SCHEDULE OF THE SALZBURG FESTIVAL 1952 JULY 26TH—AUGUST 31ST

LANDESTHEATER	FESTSPIELHAUS / ROCKY RIDING SCHOOL	DATE	OTHER EVENTS
	The Marriage of Figaro 7 p. m.	Saturday 26 th	
Die verhängnisvolle Faschingsnacht 7.30 p. m.	Everyman (Domplatz) 5 p. m.	Sunday 27 th	1 st Mozart-Matiné (Mozarteum) 11 a. m. 1 st Church Music Concert (Aula) 8.30 p. m.
		Monday 28 th	1 st Orchestral-Concert (Mozarteum) 8 p. m.
	Otello 7 p. m.	Tuesday 29 th	
Die verhängnisvolle Faschingsnacht 7.30 p. m.		Wednesday 30 th	
	The Magic Flute (Rocky Riding School) 7 p. m.	Thursday 31 st	
	1 st Serenade (Rocky Riding School) 9 p. m.	Friday 1 st	1 st Chamber-Concert (Mozarteum) 8 p. m.
	The Marriage of Figaro 7 p. m.	Saturday 2 nd	
Don Pasquale 7 p. m.	2 nd Orchestral-Concert 11 a. m. Everyman (Domplatz) 5 p. m.	Sunday 3 rd	2 nd Church Music Concert (Aula) 8.30 p. m.
	Otello 7 p. m.	Monday 4 th	
		Tuesday 5 th	2 nd Chamber-Concert (Mozarteum) 8 p. m.
Don Pasquale 7 p. m.	The Misanthrope (Rocky Riding School) 8 p. m.	Wednesday 6 th	
	The Magic Flute (Rocky Riding School) 7 p. m.	Thursday 7 th	
	The Marriage of Figaro 7 p. m.	Friday 8 th	
Die verhängnisvolle Faschingsnacht 7.30 p. m.	2 nd Serenade (Rocky Riding School) 9 p. m.	Saturday 9 th	3 rd Chamber-Concert (Mozarteum) 8 p. m.
	Everyman (Domplatz) 5 p. m.	Sunday 10 th	2 nd Mozart-Matiné (Mozarteum) 11 a. m. 3 rd Church Music Concert (Aula) 8.30 p. m.
	1 st Soloist-Concert 8 p. m.	Monday 11 th	
Don Pasquale 7 p. m.	The Misanthrope (Rocky Riding School) 8 p. m.	Tuesday 12 th	
	3 rd Serenade (Rocky Riding School) 9 p. m.	Wednesday 13 th	3 rd Orchestral-Concert (Mozarteum)* 8 p. m.
	The Love of Danae 7 p. m.	Thursday 14 th	
Don Pasquale 7 p. m.	Everyman (Domplatz) 5 p. m. The Misanthrope (Rocky Riding School) 8 p. m.	Friday 15 th	3 rd Mozart-Matiné (Mozarteum) 11 a. m.
Die verhängnisvolle Faschingsnacht 7.30 p. m.	Otello 7 p. m.	Saturday 16 th	Mass in C minor (St. Peter)* 11 a. m.
	4 th Orchestral-Concert 11 a. m. Everyman (Domplatz) 5 p. m. The Misanthrope (Rocky Riding School) 8 p. m.	Sunday 17 th	4 th Church Music Concert (Aula) 8.30 p. m.
	The Magic Flute (Rocky Riding School) 7 p. m.	Monday 18 th	4 th Chamber-Concert (Mozarteum)* 8 p. m.
	The Love of Danae 7 p. m.	Tuesday 19 th	
	5 th Orchestral-Concert 8 p. m.	Wednesday 20 th	
Die verhängnisvolle Faschingsnacht 7.30 p. m.	6 th Orchestral-Concert 8 p. m.	Thursday 21 st	
	Otello 7 p. m.	Friday 22 nd	
	The Marriage of Figaro 7 p. m.	Saturday 23 rd	5 th Chamber-Concert (Mozarteum) 8 p. m.
Don Pasquale 7 p. m.	7 th Orchestral-Concert 11 a. m. Everyman (Domplatz) 5 p. m. The Misanthrope (Rocky Riding School) 8 p. m.	Sunday 24 th	5 th Church Music Concert (Aula) 8.30 p. m.
	The Love of Danae 7 p. m.	Monday 25 th	
	The Magic Flute (Rocky Riding School) 7 p. m.	Tuesday 26 th	
Die verhängnisvolle Faschingsnacht 7.30 p. m.	8 th Orchestral-Concert 8 p. m.	Wednesday 27 th	
	Otello 7 p. m.	Thursday 28 th	
	The Marriage of Figaro 7 p. m.	Friday 29 th	
	The Love of Danae 7 p. m.	Saturday 30 th	6 th Church Music Concert (Aula) 8.30 p. m.
	Everyman (Domplatz) 5 p. m. 9 th Orchestral-Concert 8.30 p. m.	Sunday 31 st	4 th Mozart-Matinée (Mozarteum) 11 a. m.

*) Arranged by the International Mozarteum Foundation.

Reservations for tickets are being accepted now by the Austrian State Tourist Department, 48 East 48th Street, New York 17, N. Y. Applicants should mail in such information as number of tickets; exact dates of performances; approximate price range (from approx. \$3.50 to 7.50). For *hotel reservations* ask your Travel Bureau or write at the earliest possible moment directly to: Landesverkehrsamt fuer Salzburg, Sigmund Haffnergasse 3, Salzburg. Indicate whether you prefer Hotel, Pension or private family; whether you are willing or prefer to stay in resorts near Salzburg;

also indicate whether you travel by train or private car. Write airmail and attach international return mail coupons for airmail reply. When cabling, prepay 25 word night letter reply. Visitors to Salzburg and Western Austria need *no military permit or visa*, only a valid U.S. passport is necessary.

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AUSTRIAN TRADE BULLETIN

Published by the Austrian Trade Delegate
25 Broad Street • New York 4, N.Y. • Tel: BO 9-0056

AUSTRIA REGULATES TRUSTS

In an action believed by many observers to be the only recent positive step of any European government to regulate the activities of private trusts and cartels, a "cartel act" became law in Austria on November 27, 1951. In the future, secret cartel and trust agreements will be prohibited in Austria. The law stipulates that agreements among industrialists in the nature of cartels and trusts, in order to be valid, will have to be registered with a special "cartel commission," which consists of a presiding judge, three co-judges, and a representative each of the Austrian Federal Chambers of Commerce, Labor and Agriculture. The cartel commission is empowered by law to determine whether a cartel agreement may be registered, while the applicants, upon refusal of registration, may appeal to a likewise newly created "higher cartel commission."

The new Austrian cartel restriction law contains stringent provisions, under which the formation or maintenance of cartels cannot be permitted.

(1) if the cartel agreement is likely to increase or to prevent the decrease of prices for goods and services covered by the agreement;

(2) if the cartel agreement is likely to limit the production or sale of goods or services covered by it to an extent not justified by general economic or operational conditions;

(3) if the cartel agreement contains clauses which may prevent persons willing to comply with its terms from joining it and

(4) if the cartel agreement does not provide for a period of notice enabling a party to withdraw from it.

The act provides that cartels or firms disobeying the terms of the law are subject to fines and imprisonment, in addition to which the dissolution of the cartel may be ordered.

The law defines cartels as associations formed by individual firms or groups of firms which, while retaining their independence, have concluded agreements for the control and limitation of competition, particularly concerning the manufacture, distribution and pricing of goods. The Act does not apply to agreements regarding foreign markets. Nor does it apply to cartel agreements by banks and insurance companies, to transport undertakings which are subject to direct control by a Government Department, to cooperative and provident societies provided their agreements are within the limits defined for them by law, and

finally to certain price arrangements for the sale of books, sheet music and periodicals.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE REGULATIONS CHANGED.

Effective January 1, 1952, the Austrian regulations concerning commercially earned foreign currencies were drastically changed, including the abolition of the so-called "Belassungsquoten," sometimes translated as "retention quotas." "Belassungsquoten" were those quotas of foreign money payments from abroad for Austrian exports which the exporter was permitted to retain for his own business. They were widely "traded," particularly in connection with import needs of other firms. In the future, "Belassungsquoten" are being replaced by "Devisen-Verwendungs-Genehmigungen" (Pre-Avis of availability of foreign currency) to be issued to, and to be used by, the actual exporter exclusively, and thus not negotiable; the pre-avis is good for ten days. The Austrian National Bank announced that, in the future, foreign currency will be allocated to Austrian importers on the basis of "greatest effectiveness concerning export," that is, foreign currency will preferably be put at the disposal of such Austrian industries which need foreign raw materials in order to export products manufactured in Austria. As an aid to exporters of finished goods, new regulations were issued permitting so-called "Kupplungsgeschaeft" (coupled import and export transactions). They will be permitted according to a flexible list of Austrian export goods, which has not yet reached this country. However, the first announcement emphasized that all export applications will be considered, not according to the rigid wording of the list, but according to the underlying motives. In other words, export and import applications under the new "coupled" export-import system will have a good chance of being granted, even though the merchandise involved is not on the list, if it is "equal in character" to one listed. It should be noted that the foreign business friend of an Austrian exporter or importer does not participate in the necessary application procedure in Austria, but that all applications, in this connection, are to be initiated solely by the Austrian firm.

CONTINUING AUSTRIAN PRICE REDUCTIONS. Further price reductions were announced in Austria recently, including lower prices for aluminum sulfate and powder, abrasive papers, electrical sockets, foundry graphite, metal hose, certain office equipment, raw material for ceramics, seeds, oil paints and lacquers, leather clothing, wood fiber slabs, etc.

IMPORTS FROM AUSTRIA IN OCTOBER. The latest U.S. statistics show a slight decrease in imports from Austria into the United States during the month of October, with the total figure reported at 1,765,000 dollars. The largest sub-group was steel mill products, with approximately \$411,000 (mainly pig iron, but also steel plates, bars, and flat iron). The largest single item imported during the month of October was again rhinestones, at about

\$401,000. Wool manufactures increased again and reached a figure of about \$357,000 (mainly knitted outer wear and knitted hose but also knitted gloves, carpets and rugs). The figure for staple fiber was approximately \$170,000. For the first time since May, a shipment of fertilizer (ammonium nitrate) valued at approximately \$107,000, arrived in this country. Other import items during the month of October were jute burlap, \$89,000; aluminum plate, sheet, bar, about \$46,000; aluminum foil, \$6,000; cotton manufactures, about \$35,000 (mainly lace handkerchiefs and embroidered articles or fabrics); paper and paper manufactures, approximately \$24,000 (mainly imitation parchment and beer mat board); glass and glass products, \$22,000 (mainly blown glass, chandeliers, and illuminating articles); china, about \$4,000; ceramics, about \$2,000; chocolate, about \$3,000; biscuits, about \$2,000; tree and shrub seeds, \$1,000; wool yarns, \$21,000; silk fabrics and silk blouses \$5,000; umbrella ribs, about \$3,000; cigarette cases, about \$1,000; pipes, about \$1,000; other articles for smokers, about 2,000; soaps, about \$4,000; binoculars, about \$1,000; pianos, about \$3,000; books, maps, and printings, about \$2,000; greeting cards, about \$3,000; motion picture films, about \$10,000.

AUSTRIAN SKI BOOTS HAVE ARRIVED. Eighty American retail sporting goods stores and department stores are receiving initial shipments of Austrian ski boots, and first reactions from the buying public indicate that they are being enthusiastically accepted. Due to certain difficulties in Austria, which were finally overcome, this first large shipment arrived relatively late in the season, and the distributor therefore decided to distribute the lot in small quantities to all customers, so that every store will be able to exhibit the famous Austrian ski boots at once. Allotments under this scheme were also made to sporting good dealers in Canada. The same American importer is negotiating a large ski boot transaction with a major Latin American government; he reports that definite results may be expected within the next few months. During the first months of 1952, the same firm will introduce their new Austrian golf shoe which, upon its first showing to the American trade, was received most favorably. Inquiries as to the availability of these Austrian ski boots and golf shoes will be relayed to the importer by the Austrian Trade Delegate's Office in New York.

AUSTRIAN RIBBON-INKER. A patent was applied for in Austria for a new device with which dried-up typewriter ribbons can be re-freshened and made usable again without removing them from the typewriter. The new device is already obtainable in Austrian office equipment shops. The re-inking is achieved by way of a non-inflammable ink, which the new device applies to the old typewriter ribbon without soiling the hands of the operator. The appliance consists of a small frame enclosing a bottle containing the ink. In actual operation, the bottle is turned upside down and the ribbon is re-wound by hand from one typewriter spool to the other. In this process, the ribbon passes

VIENNA FASHION



Plain black woolen sweater with embroidered white stars. Manufacturer's name obtainable from the Austrian Trade Delegate. (1161)

through a slit of the device's frame, through which the ink is fed in a measured flow. If the re-inking is carried out toward the end of the office day, and the ribbon is permitted to soak thoroughly during the night, the typewriter will be found to write the next day as though a new ribbon had been inserted. The inventor claims that, apart from the possibility of typing clearly readable letters at all times without spending considerable amounts for new typewriter ribbons, the frequent re-inking preserves the textile structure of the ribbon for longer periods as compared to ribbons which are permitted to dry out. Inquiries as to the new typewriter ribbon inker should be addressed to the Austrian Trade Delegate in New York (1155).

AUXILIARY MOTORS. Small auxiliary motors for bicycles have been developed in Austria during the past few years, and the industry states that this product has found very receptive markets in wide parts of the world. In 1951, the monthly production of auxiliary bicycle motors amounted to 1,200 motors, and in the first quarter of 1951 export orders were received for no less than 4,000 such auxiliary engines. For a while, the industry was handicapped by Aus-

trian foreign currency regulations, but it is reported that the industry has now concluded an agreement with the Austrian National Bank concerning the utilization of part of the earned foreign currency. This has remedied the situation and has enabled the industry to go "full steam ahead" with further exports. At this writing, orders for 3,500 auxiliary bicycle motors are in the hands of the Austrian manufacturers, and more are being placed. In view of this situation, the American Economic Cooperation Administration (ECA) has agreed to make available means for the modernization of the leading auxiliary bicycle motor plant. At present, the Austrian light motors are going to Western Europe, Sweden, Argentina, Brazil and Indonesia. The industry has shown full willingness to comply with special requests in different markets and, following customers' demands, a new model was developed recently, which provides for the gas tank and the engine to be permanently fixed to the frame of the bicycle.

SCARCE MATERIALS FOR AUSTRIA. The allocations of semi-finished iron and steel products for the first quarter 1952 have been adjusted to meet the requirements of the rearmament program of the United States and the North Atlantic Pact nations. The criteria used by the OIT in licensing the drastically reduced carbon steel export quota for the first quarter of 1952 are mainly three; broadly speaking, these add up to the fact that consideration will only be given to cases in which the material is to be used for purposes essential to the defense of the United States or friendly foreign nations. It is widely known that Austria is not included in the western defense program. It is occupied by all four powers, and its position is practically unique in the world today; Austria is receiving ECA aid, and is being considered as a special case since it is the easternmost outpost of the free Western nations. Austria's balance of trade, which since the war has so far been passive, must be reactivated by ample supplies of raw materials so that greater production can be planned, therewith lowering production costs and prices and enabling Austrian products to compete successfully in foreign markets. Nevertheless, the Austrian quota for urgently needed iron and steel products has been drastically cut, from 4,400 tons in the third quarter of 1951 to 1,350 tons in the first quarter of 1952. This amount represents practically the import needs of a single Austrian manufacturer alone. The Austrian authorities have taken all possible steps to prevent a repetition of this curtailment for the subsequent quarters of 1952, which would have unforeseeable results for the Austrian economy and would endanger the gains already achieved. It should not be overlooked that millions of dollars of ECA funds have been invested in modern equipment, machine tools and metal-working machinery in order to increase productivity and rational production methods. This equipment can only be used economically if sufficient raw materials are available. Therefore, raw materials destined for Austrian although not actually used for defense production, should nevertheless be considered as being used in the interests

of the United States because they are instrumental in guaranteeing economic and therefore political stability in a country which is a part of the free world.

NEW AUSTRIAN MACHINE FOR BUILDERS. An agricultural stone and rock remover has been invented in Austria which will facilitate the cultivation of "difficult" soil. The new agricultural machine consists of a tractor pulling or pushing a plough-like contrivance which lifts the soil onto a mesh. Automatic vibration of the mesh breaks up lumps of earth, and separates it from stones and other large objects such as roots. In order to insure uninterrupted work, an attachment to the machine lifts the rocks and other remainders onto the screen to a position from where they fall into a container. The inventor also claims that it is possible to attach to the de-stoner special parts enabling the machine to be used for fertilizing and sowing. Even more important, the machine is also said to lend itself to the harvesting of such underground crops as potatoes, beets, etc., and that in such cases the crop can be automatically filled into containers or bags (1153).

NEWS FROM AUSTRIAN INDUSTRY

AUSTRIA'S ABRASIVES INDUSTRY which, for many years, has exported high-grade abrasives, has considerably expanded its productive capacity in recent years. This was done partly by enlarging existing plants, and partly by establishing new manufacturing facilities. There are six factories now in operation with a total capacity of approximately 300 tons of abrasive wheels. Among the importing countries are India, Iran, Egypt and Israel, many Latin American countries, and, without exception, all Western European countries.

AN ELECTRICAL ENGINEER in Graz has developed a new warning device for three-phase motors, which has been trade-marked as "Motorwaechter" (Motor Watch). The invention, which has already gone into industrial production, releases an acoustic warning signal as soon as a fuse deficiency occurs in one of the three phases, or if one of the phases fails. The "Motor Watch" device is intended for motors not continuously under supervision, such as domestic water pumps, etc. (1160)

FROM BREGENZ, in Austria's westernmost province of Vorarlberg, it was reported that two Austrian inventors have developed a new adjustable hub for coaxial propellers (1154).

AUSTRIAN PRODUCTION of hardware goods, such as bolts, screws, and wire products, has been hampered during the past months by a partial lack of raw materials. In spite of this, modernization and rational production measures were put into effect in the industry. The demand for Austrian hardware and metal goods has been steadily increasing, especially for wire and wire nails, and the industry stated that the supply cannot hope to catch up with the demand for some time. In the field of structural fittings, inquiries were also increasing at a rapid rate, the main

demand being for high-quality products. Due to raw material shortages, exports have remained on a comparatively small scale. Austrian hardware is exported to Southern Europe, the Near East and South America; negotiations are pending with customers in the United States with regard to increased exports.

THE BOARD OF THE AUSTRIAN NATIONAL BANK decided in its meeting of December 5 to raise the discount rate in Austria from $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ to 5%.

IN THE COURSE OF THE RECENT BUDGET DEBATE in the Austrian Parliament, was made of the losses being inflicted upon Austria's economy by the exploitation of Austria's oil resources on the part of the Russians, and by the trading methods of the Soviet-run "USIA" retail outlets and industrial enterprises. The Austrian weekly "Die Wirtschaft" published the following facts relating to these Soviet practices: "Between 1945 and the end of 1951 some 8,350,000 tons of oil are presumed to have been produced in the Austrian oilfields. Of this total only 40% were made available to the Austrian authorities by the Russians, and this against full payment only, while the remaining 60% were removed by the Soviets without any recompensation for Austria's economy. On the basis of the Middle East spot rate of 20 dollars per ton, the loss to Austria thus would amount to some 100 million dollars. Adding the transportation costs now necessary to transport oil from the Middle East, the actual loss can be estimated as mounting to some 135 million dollars. The newspaper added that the amount of oil actually produced by the Soviets in Austria could be estimated at a rate of 2.2 million tons per year which, according to the newspaper, would be approximately equal to one half the American Marshall Plan aid for 1951.

AUSTRIAN CIGARETTE LIGHTERS are one of the few products which have *literally* conquered all world markets. As an example, the industry recently cited one Austrian firm, with a production of six million lighters, which was able to export 90% of its output. The industry also proved in competitiveness with regard to new Butane gas lighters, for which export negotiations are pending. Austria's lighter manufacturers claim that they represent one of Austria's most modern industries, and that they are in a position to compete anywhere in the world. They proudly claim that there has never yet been a new development in their field in which Austria was found wanting. Typical, the industry claims, was the case of certain Far Eastern Regions where exports had dropped for a time, with the situation being almost immediately remedied by appropriate measures taken by the Austrian manufacturers. The same applied to some Japanese lighters which the Austrian industry claims are "bad imitations" of the Austrian originals. The Austrian industry is confident that in the long run the imitation products will not be able to compete with the high-quality original Austrian lighter.

A LARGE ORDER of Austrian wooden barrels and caskets was recently shipped to Argentina. Italy, one of Europe's foremost wine-producing countries, is con-

sistently importing wooden barrels and caskets from Austria in considerable quantities.

CONVEYOR BELTS for crushed stones and similar products were formerly limited to the conveying of the material, while the grading of the material usually had to be carried out with separate equipment. An Austrian inventor has applied for a patent for a new grading device, which is attached to the frame of the conveyor belt. The grading of the material on the belt is one by a grading sieve, which is moveably suspended at the upper end of the belt frame. While the graded material thus falls onto other means of transportation below the conveyor belt, the waste is dumped to the side and can easily be carried off. The sieve is manufactured of steel plate. Underneath the sieve, several other sieves may be attached, thus enabling the operator to automatically produce two, three, or more different grades of the material in one operation. The inventor states that the new device is much cheaper than the ones now in use, and that it can be manufactured to meet all types of requirements. Tests with the machine in actual construction yard operations resulted in much faster and safer grading operations than were possible heretofore, the inventor states (1156).

1952 INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIRS IN AUSTRIA. Six international trade fairs will be held in Austria in 1952, according to news received by the Office of the Austrian Trade Delegate in New York. They are the Vienna International Spring Trade Fair, from March 9 to March 16; the Graz-International Spring Trade Fair, from April 26 to May 4; the Dornbirn International Trade Fair, from July 25 to August 3; the Innsbruck International Trade Fair, from August 21 to August 31; the Vienna International Fall Trade Fair, from September 7 to September 14; and the Graz International Fall Trade Fair, from September 27 to October 5.

PLAN TO VISIT THE AUSTRIAN EXHIBIT INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR Chicago, March 22 - April 6, 1952

TRADE LEADS - An Austrian Firm:

- 1152 - offers genuine Tyrolean furniture, peasant style;
- 1157 - offers antique-style furniture. The firm intends to exhibit at the 1952 Chicago Fair, and desires contact with established representative who could attend to their exhibit in Chicago. Inquiries should be addressed to the Austrian Trade Delegate's office in New York;
- 1158 - offers flexible, loafer-type Austrian "Haferl" shoes with rubber soles and full leather lining;

- 1159 — offers eyes for dolls to American doll manufacturers;
1163 — offers dining and living room chairs in various forms, also restaurant chairs;
1164 — offers famous Austrian automatic bicycle gear, preferably for licensing in this country;
1165 — offers license to produce in the United States a patented supersonic device for testing materials, as well as electrodes for medical short-wave therapy;
1166 — offers license for the United States for international patent on mechanical hydraulic presses for mass-producing screwed joints and other articles;
1167 — offers license for manufacture in the United States of wood-working machinery;
1168 — offers license to clothing manufacturer for patented process embodying special time- and labor-saving techniques in the manufacture of men's suits, coats, and uniforms;
5028 — seeks license by an American firm to produce in Austria products similar to its present manufactures (wax preparations for floors and furniture, and insecticides);
5029 — seeks license in Austria for American office equipment;
5030 — seeks license by an American firm to manufacture in Austria all types of goods made of leather and heavy textile materials;
5031 — seeks license for the manufacture and distribution in Austria of special machinery for assembling hook and eye tape; is also interested in entering into a partnership with an American manufacturer of corsets;
5032 — seeks license for food products for which its plant facilities are suitable or adaptable; firm states that plant has up-to-date machinery and automatic packaging equipment;
5033 — seeks license to manufacture component parts of electrical switches, such as special plastics, ceramic insulating material, sheet metal, cold-molding of nonferrous metals, and injection molding of nonferrous metals.
5034 — seeks license to produce in Austria profiled pieces of sheet iron such as roofing, windows, doors and other parts used in construction work.
5035 — seeks license to manufacture products in the electrical engineering field;
5036 — seeks license to manufacture in Austria modern American meat-processing machinery and utensils.

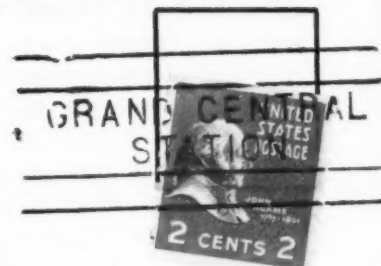
While every reasonable precaution is taken to include only firms of good repute in this listing, the usual trade inquiries should be made before establishing business connections. Names and addresses of the above listed inquiries will be communicated upon request by

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AUSTRIAN INFORMATION

*Published by the Information Department of
THE AUSTRIAN CONSULATE GENERAL*

509 FIFTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 17, N.Y. • TELEPHONE: MURRAY HILL 7-4766



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